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ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
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Archæological Institute of America,
WISCONSIN SOCIETY.

REPORT OF
FIRST ANNUAL MEETING

HELD AT

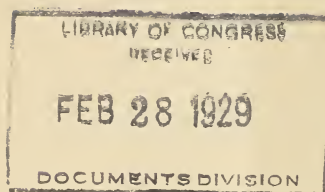
MADISON, MAY 2, 1890.

ADDRESSES BY PROF. JAMES DAVIE BUTLER, LL. D., ON
"A DAY AT DELPHI," AND BY PROF. CHARLES EDWIN
BENNETT, ON "THE WORK AND AIMS OF THE
ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA."



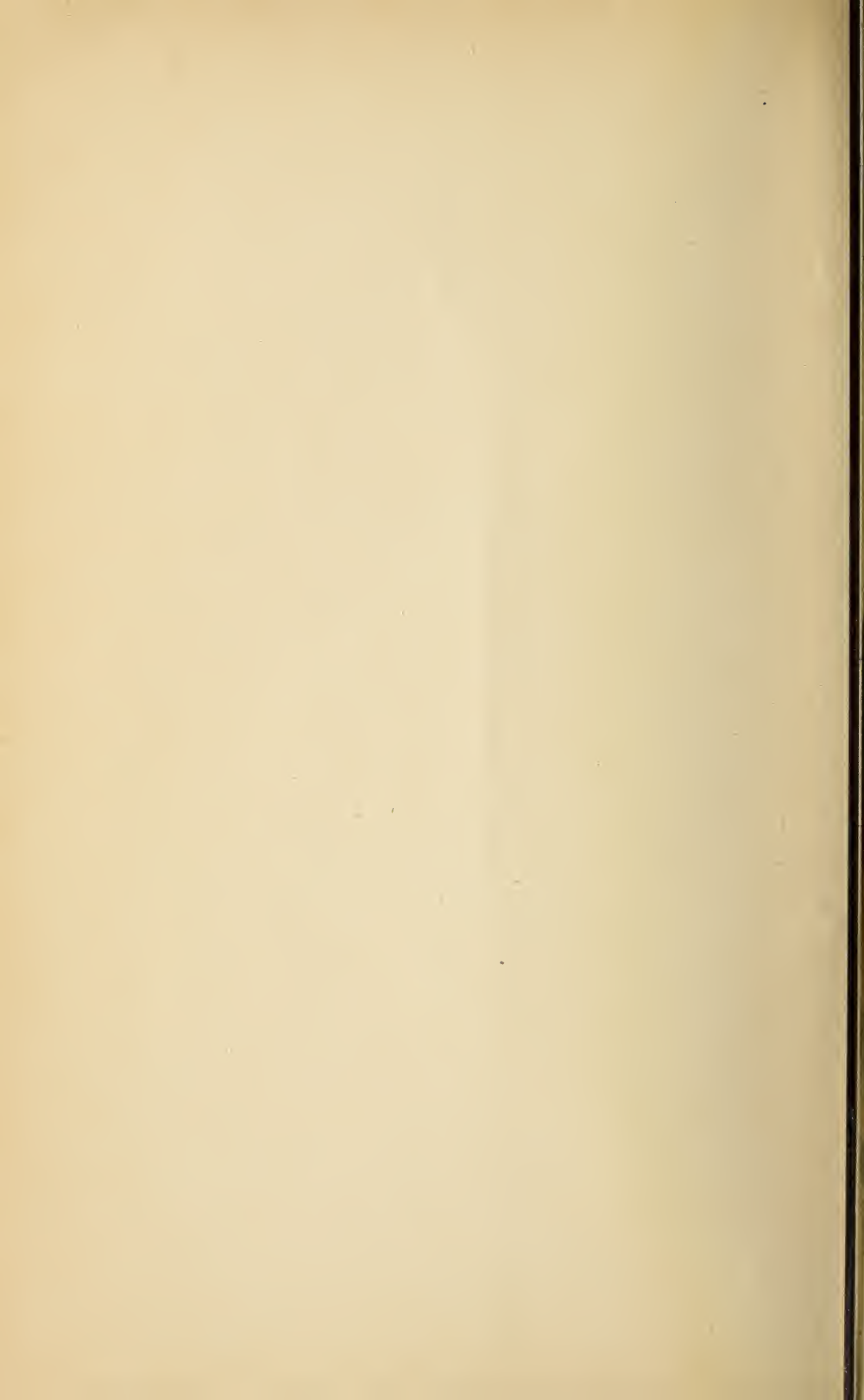
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RULES OF THE WISCONSIN SOCIETY.

ADOPTED DECEMBER 6, 1889.

1. The Wisconsin Society of the Archæological Institute of America is organized under the Regulations of the Institute adopted October 11, 1884; and is intended to include those members of the Institute resident in Wisconsin, and such other members as may choose to belong to it.

2. The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, four Vice-Presidents, and a Secretary and Treasurer; which officers shall also, *ex officio*, constitute an Executive Committee. These officers shall serve for one year, or until the election of their successors.

3. The entire government of the Society is vested in the Executive Committee, which shall be, also, a Committee on Membership, having full power to elect new members, and having the function to use diligent effort to extend the interest in the work of the Society, and to increase its membership.

4. The officers shall not have power to incur for the Society any expense not covered by its share of the funds of the Institute, or to assess the members more than the annual dues of \$10.

5. An annual meeting of the Society shall be held, at such place as is designated by the Executive Committee, on the last Saturday in April, for the election of officers and of delegates to the Council of the Institute, and for any other business. Special meetings of the Society may be called at any time by the President or by any three members of the Executive Committee. The quorum of the Society shall be constituted by seven members present.

6. These rules shall not be changed except at an annual meeting, or at a special meeting called by the President or by any three members of the Executive Committee, for the purpose of considering such a change; and notice of the proposed change shall be sent to members three weeks before the meeting.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA, WISCONSIN SOCIETY.

ORGANIZATION MEETING.

MEMBERS of the Archæological Institute of America, resident in Wisconsin, met at the State Capitol, in Madison, on the 6th day of December, 1889, and organized the Wisconsin Society thereof. After adopting a set of rules, the following officers were chosen to serve until the first annual meeting:

President — Prof. JAMES D. BUTLER, LL. D., Madison.

Vice-Presidents — Prof. ALEXANDER KERR, Prof. WILLIAM F. ALLEN and Mrs. SARAH FAIRCHILD CONOVER, of Madison; and Prof. THEODORE LYMAN WRIGHT, of Beloit.

Secretary and Treasurer — REUBEN G. THWAITES, Madison.

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.

The first annual meeting of the Society — postponed from April 26th — was held in Room 27, State Capitol, on the evening of Friday, May 2d.

After a few preliminary remarks, President Butler read the following address, with the explanation that it was prepared to be read April 26th, the regular date of the annual meeting; but

the meeting had been postponed for one week, thus making some of his anniversary references out of date,— nevertheless he had concluded not to alter his manuscript:

A DAY AT DELPHI.

Saturday, April 26, 1890.

This day brings for me a memorable coincidence. It is the anniversary of my visit to Delphi. Twenty-two years ago I was there.

It is penciled in my Grecian diary for April 26, 1868, that I had betaken myself to the Castalian spring and drank of its water before six o'clock in the morning.

There were a good many tiny rills or streamlets percolating among the rocks in a cleft between the twofold Cliff of Parnassus. The water fell into a spacious square basin hewn in the living rock, with seven steps leading down to its bottom. The overflow fell into the Pleistus, a brawling brook which, swollen before and after from other springs, hurries down a steep ravine, cut by itself, into the Corinthian Gulf, a dozen miles away southward.

The name Castaly, etymologists tell us, is kindred in origin with the words chaste and candid, as well as the name Catharine, thus meaning pure and purifying. It deserves a name analogous to our Eau Claire, or Clearwater, for its stream is clear and cold. To what base uses have those pure dewes fallen in which Apollo bathed his flowing locks, and without a sprinkling of which all visitors were profane. The Castalian spring is now the public laver or wash-tub for all the vicinage. Early as had been my coming, six laundresses were there before me and had begun their work. They were stockingless but not without a sort of buskins, as the sharp stones of the region make it a torture to go barefoot.

Above and about the cliff an eagle was soaring. He swooped so low that I noted his wings to be white underneath but edged with black. Inaccessible shelves on the crags still attract the king of birds, not only as safe nesting-places, but as points of prospect for one so sagacious of his quarry from afar.

My first thought was of a Madison experience. In the summer of 1861 my family for months were the only dwellers on University hill, and I was abroad early every morning for a plunge into the lake. More than once while swimming I was startled by an eagle so enormous that I compared him to a sofa, rushing over my head and darting toward my clothes as if he would imitate his Roman namesake who snatched away the hat of Tarquin.

I next recalled the myth you find in Strabo — that Jupiter, wishing to ascertain the center of the earth, let loose two eagles at the same moment from the farthest east and the farthest west, and that these birds met at Delphi, which was thus proved to be the fittest center of oracular radiation, being the center of the earth.

Two months before, in Jerusalem, I had stood at another center of the earth,

a stone so inscribed in the middlemost point in the Church of the Holy Sepulcher. The proof text for this Jewish center is Psalm LXXIV, 12, "Working salvation in the midst of the earth." *Operatus est salutem in medio terræ*, are the words of the Vulgate. Strabo adds that in his time—our first century,—while some said Jove's couriers had been crows, an oval mass of striped stone with two gold eagles perched upon it commemorated at Delphi the spot where the oriental and the occidental messenger met together. The eagles of gold are doubtless gone; but the stone, in antiquarian eyes more precious than gold as the *umbilicus mundi*, may remain there still intact, and destined to reward our American excavations with an Eshcol cluster prophetic of lordly vintages. Carrying off the golden birds but caring nothing for the oracular aerolite that was believed to have fallen from heaven, spoilers may here have blundered like the thief in a royal picture-gallery who stole a jeweled frame but left untouched the canvas of Raphael. This water-worn boulder, which in the fancies of the prehistoric race seemed the navel of the world, was worshiped there, it may be, before man-made images were known, and became the nucleus of the oracle and all its glories.

Those glories, if not gone, were at least buried out of my sight, but the Castalian fount was still flowing. I could not but think how much more sure of perpetuity natural monuments are than any works of art. According to Byron's line,

"Age shakes Athene's tower but spares gray Marathon,"

Towers, temples, statues through malice or cupidity are torn down, broken up, or at least burned in kilns for lime, but there was no motive to destroy the mound of earth. Hence it outlasts all pillars, and stands an everlasting witness testifying to latest ages of the earliest great Grecian victory.

But both the eagle and the Castalian well-spring were to me as nothing compared with the twin Delphic cliffs. The eagles may be exterminated—the fountain may cease to leap up in everlasting life; but the rocks are not to be removed. Earthquakes have been frequent there, one as lately as 1870, but they only signify the removing of those things that can be shaken—that those things that cannot be shaken may remain.

What Milton terms "the steep of Delphos" rises, perpendicular to the eye, behind and each side of the Castalian spring. It is forked some way down from the top, but by no means split in twain. One summit, in Dante's view, was the haunt of the Muses, the other of Apollo. It is such a rock as Homer calls "sun-trodden," as if beyond the tread of any other feet, and "goat-left," as if too hard for the most agile acrobats. The only vegetation on its face was here and there a yellow-flowered caper bush where some bird had dropped a seed on dust the winds had whirled into crevices. These sheer rock-faces were called by the ancients Phaedriades, that is, "daughters of brightness." Facing the south, they glitter in the sun almost all day. Their limestone is also impregnated with iron, so that their color is a rich ferruginous red. My pencilings compared it to the strange hues I had just come from marveling at in rock-

girdled Egyptian Thebes. But no rocks in Egypt attain the altitude of the Delphic precipice, which is set down in the books as two thousand feet — about the height of either Gibraltar or the Corinthian acropolis with the great pyramid perched on the top of it. I said with Coriolanus:

“ Now pile ten hills on the Tarpeian rock,
That the precipitation may down stretch
Beyond the beam of sight.”

But my sight ran upward to the sky-line clear-cut against the blue firmament. I saw it jagged with sixteen pinnacles which to the eye were full half-way to heaven. Dante is described as growing pale through lingering in its majestic shadow so long.

The olive branch as the Greek emblem of peace heightens our regard for its mother-tree. Nor is any tree so common about Delphi. Trunks gnarled and distorted, and leaves gray as if with old age, appeared to me touched and tempered with rejuvenation as I surveyed the groves around me, just then all in the fullest flowerage.

In my time excursions in Greece were not without perils of robbers. In April, 1870, four tourists were entrapped and through failure of redemption were shot at Pikerini,—not half so far from Athens as Delphi, and two years after I was there.

Just before as well as after my journey several other travelers were murdered and more held captive for ransom. Dr. King had therefore procured for us an escort of thirteen soldiers.

With some of these as a guard we had undertaken, the previous afternoon, to scale the crags. This of course could only be done by taking them in flank and climbing zigzags. Our soldiers, sturdy fellows in a uniform of fez and fustianella,—red, white and green,—were lazy and lagging so that some of our party left them out of sight. We encountered a good many peasants—most of them driving donkeys laden on each side with wood. These muleteers stopped some of us by shouting, *Klepte! Klefte (Robbers)!* Others, however, kept on, till a certain lady and I stood on the topmost point. Remembering that not long before we had walked about together on the top of the great pyramid, we exchanged rather cordial congratulations that we had climbed yet another mountain of beatitude. Southward we saw a strip of grain, vines and olives ten miles broad; then the Corinthian gulf, and beyond it the Peloponnesian heights. Eastward was the acropolis of Corinth, while the westering sun glowed with the last intensest gleams, and behind us the snowy sugar-loaf of Parnassus rose more than a mile higher. On one ridge, also, a grander forest than I saw elsewhere in Hellas reminded me of Gray's initial line:

“ Woods that wave o'er Delphi's steep.”

Here, too, our plunging view of Delphi made manifest its true topography. We saw it tucked as it were into a pocket; on the north, rock; east and west, mountain spurs, or foot-hills.

That downward look made me believe the etymologists who say that the word Delphi — cognate with adelphos — means a womb, and hence a hollow or gorge. Before thinking of this lucubration, however, I had, in my pencilings by the way, set down Delphi as couched in a sort of "dimple" on the face of Parnassus. The Homeric hymn places it beneath a fold of the mountain robe.

It was only when the primitive meaning of the word Delphi — the *dell* as it were by way of eminence — had become obsolete — that the Homeric hymn was written in which the name was derived from a dolphin — the form in which Apollo had appeared to Cretan sailors and obliged them to turn their course so as to found his oracle.

Pytho, another ancient name, and the only one known to Homer — was sometimes traced to "putho" $\pi\upsilon\theta\omega$ = to become putrid, because the serpent which Apollo slew there, saw corruption on that spot. Other linguistic students thought Pytho came from ($\pi\upsilon\theta\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\sigma\alpha\iota$) *puthesthai* = to inquire, because people resorted thither to inquire of the God.

We strangers were taken into the monastery of the Virgin — Panagia, or the all-holy, as the Greeks call her. The sole monk in charge showed himself hospitable so far as to grant us shelter. Blankets and provisions we had brought on our pack-horses. The couches there, if there were any, we knew would swarm with tax-gatherers, and so burn like the shirt of Nessus.

Some of the world-famous Pergamean carvings were detected by the Prussians in walls just like those in these monastic grounds. In the monastic court-yard were the torso of a statue, various reliefs, and under foot bits of antique mosaic. Triglyphs I marked built into the door-posts, and the base of a pillar set into the wall beside them. The garden beds, as the slope is steep, are laid out on high terraces. In their supporting walls I counted from seven to ten layers often of hewn stone just like those on whose inner faces bas-reliefs came to light in the mediæval walls of Pergamon.

Passing by fragments of fluted columns and a mutilated sphinx I came where a theater had been partially excavated by the French in 1863. Six rows of seats cut in the living rock had been laid bare. I sat on one of them and thought of Virgil's home of the nymphs *vivoque sedilia saxo*.

Among the first things of which I made a note was a hemi-cycle chiseled in the native cliff. This structure, whose classical name was *exedra*, — out-door seat, — was a favorite with classical nations. Such a semi-circular sofa was early exhumed by the wayside at Pompeii. Another uncovered at Pergamon was transported bodily to Berlin. A settee curved like a horse-shoe is the ideal of Socratic conversationists — otiose and verbose but never comatose in a Grecian atmosphere.

But the most impressive relic of ancient grandeur was the substructure of Apollo's temple. The massive platform on which this was erected is deeply buried beneath earth and rubbish. Its retaining wall, however, of blocks gracefully curved or scalloped in scrolls — a type of wall-work I have observed no-

where else — is open to view. This surface, higher than I could reach and a hundred or more feet long, is smooth, and covered with deep-cut inscriptions still quite legible. On a pillar near by I spelled out and copied one, describing a certain privilege which the Delphians by advice of the God had granted to the Naxians.

In my Boeckh's *Corpus inscriptionum Graecarum* thirty-eight folio pages are dedicated to Delphic inscriptions — mostly copied more than a century ago — 1763 — by Chandler, who had been dispatched to Greece on an epigraphic tour by the British Dilettanti Society. But thousands, hid from his eyes, are now uncovered.

Delphi was the religious head-center of the classic world as fully as Rome afterwards became the mediæval focus. For more than a thousand years votive offerings flowed into one even as into the other from votaries in myriads, whether grateful for favors in the past or craving them in the future. The wealth of Croesus, so proverbial everywhere, was mainly proved by his gifts to the oracle. Centuries earlier the precious things stored within its strong threshold were described by Homer as equal to all the treasures of Troy when at its best.

Delphi too was the scene of the Pythian games — the foremost rivals of the Olympic. Besides, it was the political capital of the Amphyctionic confederation. No place has ever been such a threefold culmination of religious, gymnastic and governmental interest, and that too cumulative through half a dozen centuries. All museums in the world attest, at least by casts and other reproductions, the successes of Schliemann at Troy, of the English at Ephesus, of the Prussians at Olympia and Pergamon, of the French at Delos, the oracular sister of Delphi,— and wherever else they have been allowed to dig.

At Pergamon the supreme discovery was the Gigantomachia. But sculptures of the self-same conflict are portrayed by Euripides in his *Ion*, as the greatest masterpiece at Delphi.

But nowhere is digging so sure to exhume richest spoils as in the holy ground of Delphi. Superstition there stayed the hand of many a plunderer who elsewhere would have felt no scruples.

Pompeii was whelmed under Vesuvian ashes only to be kept safe till barbarian indignation was overpast. Much of Delphi has also been buried beneath mountain-masses toppled down by manifold earthquakes. One of these downfalls came upon a myriad of Persians approaching from the east, another covered as many Gauls advancing from the west. These catastrophes render the treasures in the Delphic mine all the more heterogeneous.

On the whole, there is no danger of overrating the things rich and rare which, untouched by the fingers of decay, shall come forth from that cave of entombment in a better resurrection. O for an angel to roll away the stone from the door of that Delphic sepulcher!

Upon the conclusion of Dr. Butler's address, Prof. Charles Edwin Bennett, of the University of Wisconsin, read the following paper:

THE WORK AND AIMS OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA.

The Archæological Institute of America, under whose auspices we are gathered this evening, was established in 1879. "It was founded," as stated in its Regulations, "for the purpose of promoting and directing archæological investigation and research,—by sending out expeditions for special investigation, by aiding the efforts of independent explorers, by publication of reports of the results of the expeditions which the Institute may undertake or promote, and by any other means which may from time to time appear desirable." The leading spirits in the movement were Prof. Charles Eliot Norton and Prof. Goodwin of Harvard University, both well known for their eminent services in the departments of the fine arts and classical philology.

Two special fields of work seem to have been in the mind of the founders: the one in America, the other in the classic fields of the Old World.

The opportunities for study and investigation in the American field had long been overlooked and allowed to slip away. Four centuries ago, when America was discovered, this whole continent presented for study an immense variety of political, social and religious institutions in the different civilized and barbarous tribes which then dwelt here. The observer of that day could study in actual operation those interesting and instructive institutions which have long since passed away, and could note from personal observation facts which to-day can be only imperfectly determined from mutilated monuments and untrustworthy traditions, or, as is too often the case, cannot be determined at all.

Had the followers of Cortez or Pizarro or Ponce de Leon displayed half the energy in studying the government, the language, the social and religious customs of Mexico and Peru, which they did in searching for gold and the elixir of life, they would have added priceless treasures to our knowledge of this continent, and have left names to be remembered with more of affection and less of pity and detestation than is at present the case. Something was done, it is true, by the earliest discoverers, and the good work accomplished by such men as Oviedo and Garcilasso de la Vega should not be forgotten; but even those more enlightened spirits had as a rule but the feeblest conceptions of what was valuable, and the uncritical character of their observations is often rather a source of error to the modern historian than of actual help.

Yet the last monuments of America's primitive culture have not yet disappeared. Important vestiges of the past are still preserved in many localities. Extensive architectural remains are found in Mexico, Peru, Central America and Yucatan; the native languages of many aboriginal tribes are yet living tongues; their old religions, mythologies and legends still survive. These and

similar phenomena invite investigation and furnish fascinating problems for the scholar who has leisure to devote to them.

Most of them, however, are fast disappearing. Even the architectural ruins are not proof against the destruction of time. Fifty years ago, when Stephens visited Yucatan, he found buildings standing in a superior state of preservation which are now a mass of ruins. Charnay returning to the same spot in 1880, with the Lorillard Expedition, was unable to recognize the scene of his exhaustive studies of twenty years before, so great had been the devastation during that short period. The luxuriant tropical vegetation, the damp climate, and latterly the hand of man, have shown themselves potent enemies of these important monuments. Aboriginal languages and native institutions are even less permanent. Already they have either entirely disappeared or become largely affected by the intermingling of other elements. Hence the importance of immediate and thorough study. Soon it will be too late. A century hence, the advantages of to-day may appear relatively as great as do those of Pizarro's or Cortez's day to us.

It was in view of these conditions and these present opportunities that the Archæological Institute of America felt called upon to take hold of the work and do something while it was yet possible. Foreign scholars had already entered the field and were making valuable contributions to American archæology. It was felt that the honor of America was at stake, and that shame would deservedly attach to us were not some organized effort set on foot for systematic investigation on our own continent.

But while archæological investigation at home was held to be of prime importance, the founders of the Institute were not blind to the possibilities of successful investigations in other quarters, particularly Greece and Asia Minor. In the decade which was just closing at the time the Institute was founded, two of the most important archæological enterprises of the century had been undertaken on Greek soil. The first of these was the excavation of ancient Troy or Ilios, begun by Schliemann at Hissarlik in 1870, and revealing the remains of seven cities built one over the other. The second of these Schliemann identified with the old Homeric Troy, and found there objects of the most varied description throwing great light upon pre-historic Greek art and civilization. The seat of the second undertaking was Olympia in Elis. The excavations begun here in 1875 by the German government under the direction of Ernst Curtius involved the expenditure of 800,000 marks and yielded rich results. The extensive archæological remains which were here unearthed fell to the share of the Greek government; yet the gain to art, science and history was a public one, and Germany was justly proud of her share in the undertaking.

Just as these enterprises were terminating, excavations were beginning at Pergamos, in Asia Minor, in the year 1878,—excavations destined to fill a wide gap in the history of Greek art and to enrich the Berlin Museum with sculptures of rare interest and beauty.

Under such circumstances as these, American scholars might well feel their enthusiasm kindle with a desire to join in the work of discovery, to secure for their own country, if possible, some of the treasures which were being unearthed in all quarters, and to obtain for the American public some of the inspiration and enlightenment which the promotion of such enterprises was sure to bring.

It was with these two objects prominently in mind — the investigation of archæological problems at home and abroad — that the Archæological Institute eleven years ago entered upon its existence. It is to a consideration of the success with which our young organization has prosecuted its investigations in the two fields already mentioned, that I desire to call your attention briefly this evening.

Let us look first at the work done in America. The attention here has been devoted chiefly to a study of the customs and institutions of the Indians of the Southwestern United States, and incidentally to some of the more notable architectural remains of Mexico.

The Institute was fortunate at the outset in securing the services of Mr. A. F. Bandelier, an investigator equipped with all the resources of archæological, linguistic and historical knowledge necessary for the undertaking, as well as great enthusiasm for antiquarian and ethnological research. Mr. Bandelier took up his residence at Santa Fe, New Mexico, as the agent of the Institute, in 1880, and spent five years in that Territory, studying the Indian tribes of the Southwest,—excepting a part of 1881, which was spent in a tour through Mexico.

Mr. Bandelier's studies have been characterized by valuable results in every direction. Already four separate works from his hand have been published by the Institute, giving the details and conclusions of his observations, viz.:

Historical Introduction to Studies Among the Sedentary Indians of New Mexico.

Report upon the Ruins of the Pueblo of Pecos (an old pueblo near Santa Fe).

These two appeared together in one volume in 1881.

In 1884 appeared his Report of an Archæological Tour in Mexico, made three years before; and at the opening of the present year appeared the first instalment of the Final Report of Investigations among the Indians of the Southwestern United States.

During his Mexican tour in 1881 Mr. Bandelier examined more carefully and thoroughly than had ever been done before the famous structure at Cholula, near the City of Mexico, long known as the Pyramid of Cholula. To the inexperienced eye this appears to be a natural hill some two hundred feet in height. Mr. Bandelier rejects the designation of pyramid for this eminence. It is not a pyramid, but a mound built in successive terraces. Careful examination reveals the fact that it was built throughout of bricks laid in clay, though largely covered with *débris* and overgrown with trees and shrubbery. Mr. Bandelier also made a multitude of accurate measurements of the mound,

and, comparing these with descriptions of the early Spanish explorers made three hundred years before, found it had remained substantially unchanged since the days of the conquerors. Further study led to the conclusion that this mound had once been a huge fortified structure, much larger than at present, built of adobe bricks, and that it had been the residence of a large population; in other words, that we have an artificially elevated pueblo, with a mound in the centre consecrated to purposes of worship.

These studies at the Mound of Cholula were continued by others, carried on at the deserted city of Mitla. Impressive ruins of massive construction and great extent are here found. The chief interest attaches to the wonderful mosaic decoration of the façades of these structures. This consists entirely of geometrical figures done in straight lines, no two sections of the façade following the same pattern. Side by side we find three or four different designs, and on another side of the building as many more, yet so similar in general character and so ingenious in the invention displayed that the whole effect is exceedingly harmonious. Exact measurements were secured of the various buildings here preserved, and the interesting fact discovered that they were all erected by rule of thumb, without plummet or level: no wall standing exactly perpendicular, and none of the angles being exact right angles.

Other valuable discoveries characterized Mr. Bandelier's industrious researches in Mexico, the whole filling a handsome octavo volume of over three hundred pages, illustrated with views and plans largely from sketches by the author himself. The value of this work and the credit it reflects upon the Institute may be judged by the circumstance that, though appearing but six years ago (1884), the first edition has long been exhausted.

Returning from Mexico, Mr. Bandelier applied himself with renewed vigor to his earlier studies of Indian life and institutions in New Mexico. Part I. of the full report of these investigations has just appeared. It is an elaborate study of the Indian tribes of the Southwestern part of our country, embodying the results of the patient observations of four years. Mr. Bandelier personally visited most of the Indian villages in New Mexico, and many outside of the Territory, often making a protracted stay and undergoing great privations, diligently studying their institutions and social and religious customs, and especially the affinities of the different tribes to each other. This work is the more to be welcomed as such studies, if carried on at all, cannot be delayed much longer. A few years will probably witness the total disappearance of many tribes which may now be studied. The railroad and the speculator have already begun their sure work, and what is done by the archæologist must be done soon or never.

Turning now to the Old World, we shall find that the results there secured have been, if anything, even more creditable to our enterprise and scholarship than those reached in America, brilliant and thorough as these latter have undoubtedly been.

The first enterprise undertaken in the new field was at Assos, in Asia Minor,

just south of Troy, on the western coast. Fifty years before Colonel Leake, the indefatigable English explorer, had visited the site of Assos and expressed the conviction that the remains here buried would, if brought to light, present the most perfect idea of a Greek city anywhere to be obtained.

Excavations were begun by Joseph Thacher Clarke and others in the summer of 1881, and carried on for nearly two years. The opinion expressed by Leake was soon shown to be well founded. Extensive remains of the old Greek city were brought to light, including the temple, the gymnasium, the stoa or portico, used as a promenade, the basilica or court of justice, the walls of the city, the street of tombs, the theatre and many other remains, including several Greek inscriptions of importance and a great quantity of pottery and other small objects. From the evidence thus obtained Mr. Clarke was enabled to reconstruct the temple of Assos and to determine the date of its erection with greater accuracy than had been done before.

An account of the discoveries of the first year of the Assos Expedition (1881) appears in the Preliminary Report prepared by Mr. Clarke and published in the papers of the Institute in 1882. The Full Report of the whole expedition and the excavations of both years is now in preparation. Of this report, Dr. Peters, the head of the expedition to Babylonia undertaken by the Philadelphia Society of the Institute, wrote recently as follows:

"I visited Mr. Clarke at Harrow in order to see his work, and came away enthusiastic over it. He is working diligently, but he has undertaken to make his work a complete one and the labor is enormous. I went over his plans and notes, and the thoroughness, accuracy and many-sidedness of his work surpass anything I have ever seen. I am glad he has delayed so long, because by this delay we shall secure a monumental work."

We Americans certainly should feel proud of such praise accorded us in a field where scholarly investigation redounds so much to our credit.

The portable antiques discovered at Assos were divided between the Turkish Government and the representatives of the Institute, Turkey receiving two-thirds, and the Institute the remaining third. The objects thus secured for America passed into the possession of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, where they are now preserved. The same institution also made an earnest endeavor to obtain by purchase all or a part of the antiquities falling to the share of Turkey, but without avail. The Turkish authorities absolutely refused to enter into any negotiations for a sale. Even that country in these recent years has become sensible of the honor of securing possession of archæological treasures.

While the Assos excavations were in progress, another line of work was initiated by the Institute, and one destined to reflect lasting credit upon its management. This was the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. The French and German governments had long had, both at Rome and at Athens, flourishing schools of classical studies, whose regular publications were everywhere recognized as an ornament to their scholarship. The design was to

establish something of the same sort under American auspices, and an unpretending beginning was made in the fall of 1882.

Prof. Goodwin of Harvard, one of the leading promoters of the new enterprise, went out as the first annual director. In the absence of any permanent endowment or of any sufficient funds in the treasury of the Institute, the School was at first supported by the contributions of nine leading American colleges, Harvard, Yale, Brown, Amherst, Johns Hopkins, Columbia, Princeton, Wesleyan and the College of the City of New York. Each of these guaranteed \$250 annually, most of them for a period of ten years from the opening of the School. In addition to this, the Corporation of Harvard College generously granted Prof. Goodwin leave of absence for one year on nearly full salary.

A house was rented in Athens for the School, the beginning of a library was made, and work began the first year with seven enthusiastic students. Instruction was not contemplated in the plan of the founders. Each student was required to pursue some special line of investigation, under the guidance of the director, in classical archæology, history or literature, and to present the results in a thesis. Regular meetings were also held at which papers were read and discussed.

The first year showed clearly the advantages likely to accrue to our scholarship from the existence of such a School and assured its permanent success. It has now been in operation nearly eight full years. Until recently there has been no permanent director. The contributing colleges have in turn sent out representatives from their respective faculties to take charge of the School for one year. Latterly, vigorous efforts have been made to raise an endowment of \$100,000, with which to secure the services of a permanent director. More than half of this sum has been already guaranteed. It is of the utmost importance that a trained archæologist should be in permanent charge of the School, and the Institute has been fortunate in having engaged Dr. Charles Waldstein to assume this responsible position as soon as the entire sum is raised. Of his eminent fitness for the office it is unnecessary to speak to those acquainted with the brilliant work already accomplished by this young American scholar.

For the present Dr. Waldstein, with the title of Director, devotes several months in each year to the conduct of the School, remaining in Athens from the first of January to the first of April. Annual directors from the separate colleges are still sent out and co-operate with Dr. Waldstein, assuming exclusive control in his absence.

In the fall of 1888 a building for the School was completed, costing \$30,000. It is beautifully situated on Mt. Lycabettus, on grounds generously given by the Greek Government, and commands extensive views in all directions. The money for this object was secured by private subscriptions. The building contains apartments for the director and a limited number of students, also a fine library and reading room, forty feet square, already well stocked with the

leading works of reference for classical study and constantly receiving new accessions.

The work accomplished by the School and under its auspices has been most gratifying. Four volumes of so-called Papers have appeared, two filled with monographs on various archæological subjects, all giving the results of independent study, and constituting genuine contributions to the sum of knowledge. Samples of the subjects treated are, the Erechtheum, the Theatre of Dionysus, the Pnyx, the Topography of the Battle of Salamis.

Of perhaps greater value than these are the two volumes of inscriptions edited by Dr. Sterrett in 1888. Sterrett had been a pupil of the School in its first year, 1882-3. In 1884 and 1885 he made two journeys through parts of Asia Minor. The former of these was conducted at his own expense; the latter was made possible by the generosity of Miss Catharine Wolfe, of New York. Both trips resulted in notable contributions to epigraphy and geography. The former of Sterrett's two volumes contains three hundred and ninety-seven inscriptions, the latter six hundred and fifty-one, chiefly Greek, most of which are new and had never before been edited.

More important even than these contributions to epigraphy were the topographical observations made by Sterrett. Many classical sites were identified by him, which had entirely disappeared, among them the New Testament town of Lystra. In fact so rich was the material of this sort gathered by Sterrett that it was submitted to Prof. Kiepert, of Berlin, who constructed four new maps of those parts of Asia Minor gone over by Sterrett. These are beautifully executed and accompany the volumes of inscriptions.

Sterrett's work has attracted the favorable notice of classical scholars of all countries, and is to be regarded as the most signal achievement of the kind yet accomplished by any American.

Soon afterwards a new undertaking was begun, under the auspices of the School, this time in Attica itself. German scholars had already identified the old Attic deme of Icaria, and the Americans began excavations here early in 1888. Icaria was the cradle of that ancient worship of Bacchus or Dionysus, which subsequently developed into Attic tragedy. The modern Greek name of the locality, Dionyso, as pointing to the primitive worship of Dionysus, had in fact first suggested the probable identity of the place with the old Icaria. Excavations soon brought to light inscriptions confirming most fully the identity of the spot. Other inscriptions were found commemorating various victories in dramatic contests, comic as well as tragic, also a number of statues and architectural fragments.

These excavations at Icaria were followed by others conducted by the School at Thoricus in Attica and Sicyon in the Peloponnesus, yielding results of great value, if not of equal brilliancy.

But above and beyond all the discoveries and contributions to knowledge proceeding from the activity of the School, there were larger and more vital results to be noted. The thirty and more students who had enjoyed the ad-

vantages of the School and received the inspiration of actual contact with Greece and Athens, returned to America filled with a wholesome enthusiasm for the cause of classical studies. Most of them now hold positions as instructors in the leading colleges and schools of the country, where they are making themselves felt as the vehicles of a higher and better culture. They are making their students feel, as they have been made to feel themselves, that a classical education does not end with the grammatical interpretation of a prescribed round of Greek and Latin authors, but that its province is broader, including the whole domain of Hellenic and Roman civilization,— their art, history and religion as well as literature.

Not only the students of the School, but the professors too, who have gone out as its annual directors from the different colleges, have felt the tonic effect of life and study in Greece. They have come back with a clearer vision of the possibilities of Greek studies, and have been able to lead their students with a wiser and more stimulating guidance than before. So marked has this effect been that the American committee in charge of the School have repeatedly expressed their conviction of the wisdom of continuing to send out annual directors from the contributing colleges, even after a permanent director of the School shall have been appointed.

It is precisely these vivifying and fructifying effects for which those interested in the School and its work should be most grateful. It was to secure such results as these that it was founded; to subserve the practical end of a higher education of our people, rather than to enable individuals to win distinguished reputation by purely scientific work. This last end has fortunately been attained too, but we have to congratulate ourselves that this is not all, and to remember that this alone can never be regarded as a realization of the School's purposes.

A recent ally of the School is the American Journal of Archæology. This periodical, founded some five years ago under the influence of the rising interest in archæological studies, is conducted with eminent credit to American learning, and has lately been constituted the official organ of the American School, an arrangement by which the interests of both the Journal and the School cannot fail to be fostered and advanced.

The present needs of the School are pressing. It needs more books for its library; it needs more furniture for its building; it needs some thirty thousand dollars to complete the one hundred thousand dollars endowment fund; besides this, it needs the establishment of some half-dozen scholarships yielding seven or eight hundred dollars a year, similar to those maintained by the French and German governments in connection with their schools at Rome and Athens.

There are now nineteen associated colleges, seventeen of which contribute to the support of the School, yielding an income of \$4,000 annually; but this is all required for current expenses, and much of what has been already done could never have been accomplished except by private munificence. Ster-

rett's first journey to Asia Minor was undertaken at his own expense, while the cost of the second was defrayed by Miss Wolfe; the report of the Assos Expedition was printed at the expense of the Art Club and the Classical Club of Harvard University, and many of the excavations have been paid for not out of the treasury of the School or the Institute but from the proceeds of private generosity, sometimes on the part of the students themselves.

A new need for financial support has recently presented itself, with the unexpected opportunity extended to us by the Greek Government. This is the privilege of excavating the site of the ancient Delphi, the seat of the famous oracle and temple of Apollo. The modern Greek village of Kastri occupies this site, as Dr. Butler has already described. In order to indemnify the inhabitants of the village for their holdings, it will be necessary for the Institute to pay the Greek Government the sum of \$75,000. The limit originally set for securing this sum was December, 1889, but it has since been courteously extended to June 1st of the present year.

It is earnestly to be hoped that this magnificent opportunity may not be allowed to slip out of our hands. Other nations are eager for the privilege, and it cannot be ours unless we secure it without delay. If accepted it is likely to prove as fruitful as the excavations carried on at Olympia by the Germans, and to furnish a mass of new and instructive material for the study and training of future archæologists.

Such, then, in brief, is the work and such are the aims of the Archæological Institute of America. In carrying out its purpose of elevating the tone of our culture by bringing home the instructive lessons of the past with fresh force, it has made valuable contributions to our knowledge of the antiquities of Old and New Mexico; it has brought to light the buried city of Assos, with its notable public buildings; it has organized a School of Classical Studies at Athens, whose life-giving influence in raising the standard of American scholarship has been felt throughout the length and breadth of our land; it has equipped this school with an admirable building, secured for it a large part of the contemplated endowment of \$100,000, and the services of an archæologist of world-wide reputation as director; it has made important excavations at Icaria, Sicyon and Thoricus, gathered over a thousand valuable inscriptions in the Greek and Latin languages, and reconstructed large parts of the map of Asia Minor; it has called into existence and secured the hearty support of an American journal of archæology, and won for American scholarship a flattering recognition in the eyes of the most competent scholars of the Old World.

It wishes now to press on to new achievements, to excavate Delphi and other sites, and do its share in the general progress of archæological investigation the world over. There has never been a time when the activity in this direction was so great, so wisely directed and so fruitful as at present. We are constantly hearing of new funds, new explorations and new excavations. Egypt, Cyprus, Asia Minor, Babylonia, Italy, and every nook and corner of Greece are simultaneously yielding up their treasures to the spade and the

shovel. It is surprising how little has yet been done in comparison with what remains to do. Even where investigation was thought to have been complete, the most surprising discoveries have recently been made.

Until a few years since it was confidently believed that every part of the Acropolis had been thoroughly examined, and yet in the course of the last five years the most astounding developments have been witnessed on that very spot. New buildings have been discovered, statues, bronzes, terra-cottas, vases and inscriptions in such abundance that not only has the Old Museum at Athens been filled to overflowing, but a new one has been constructed to hold the vast number of objects brought to light.

In many respects the situation to-day reminds one of the Renaissance. Then it was from the dust of the Italian libraries that manuscripts were everywhere emerging, revealing the works of ancient poets, historians and philosophers, whose names till then were scarcely known. To-day it is from the depths of the earth that we behold appearing the long-buried monuments of antiquity. Yet the voice with which they speak, though less articulate, is in its way equally instructive and equally inspiring.

It is with these purposes and pointing to these results, which I have briefly sketched, that the Archæological Institute of America appeals to the generous support of the American public. Long enough have we as a nation suffered the reproach of indifference to the refining influences of art and archæological study. Long enough have American students at foreign universities been stung by the contemptuous allusion of professors to the American race after the dollar and our complete absorption in material things. To those who believe in the humanizing influences of those lines of study and investigation which it is seeking to foster, the Archæological Institute of America holds out a welcoming hand and asks for generous coöperation.

BUSINESS MEETING.

A recess being taken, members of the Society repaired to the State Historical Society's Library.

The report of the Secretary and Treasurer, REUBEN G. THWAITES, showed that the finances of the organization are in a healthy condition.

Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows:

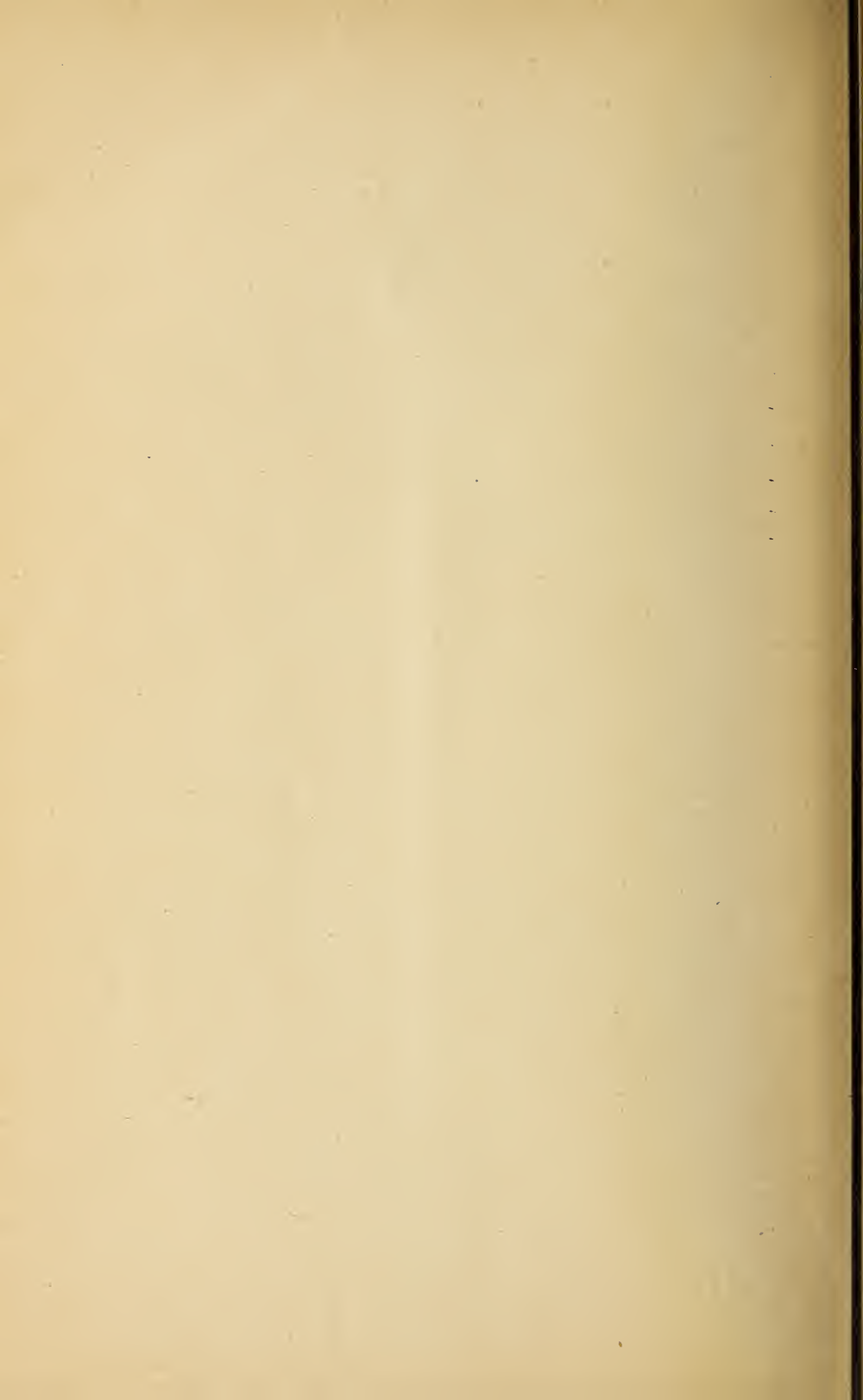
President — Prof. JAMES D. BUTLER, LL. D., Madison.

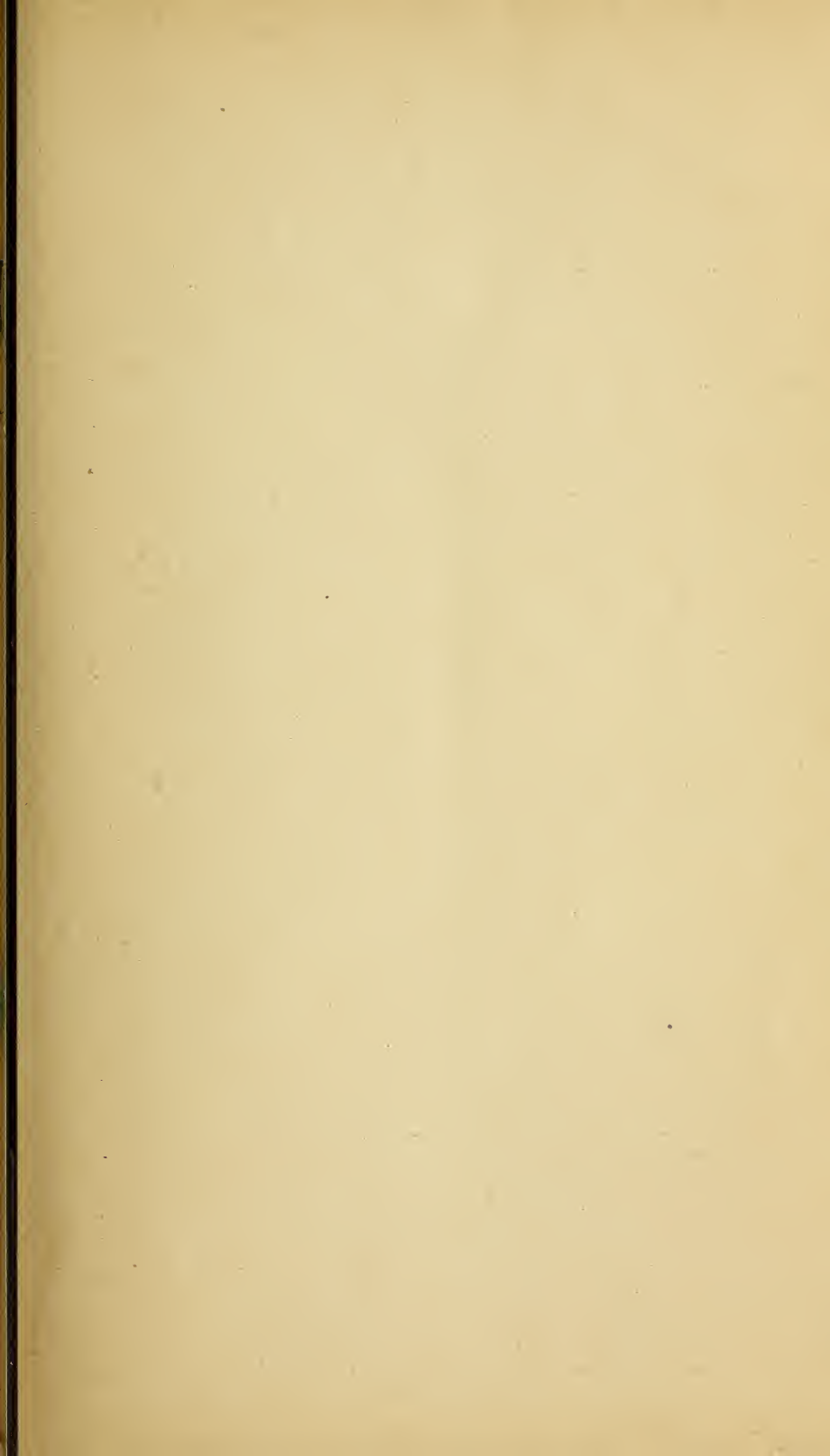
Vice-Presidents — Prof. ALEXANDER KERR and Mrs. SARAH FAIRCHILD CONOVER, of Madison; Prof. THEODORE LYMAN WRIGHT, of Beloit; Hon. JAMES G. JENKINS, of Milwaukee.

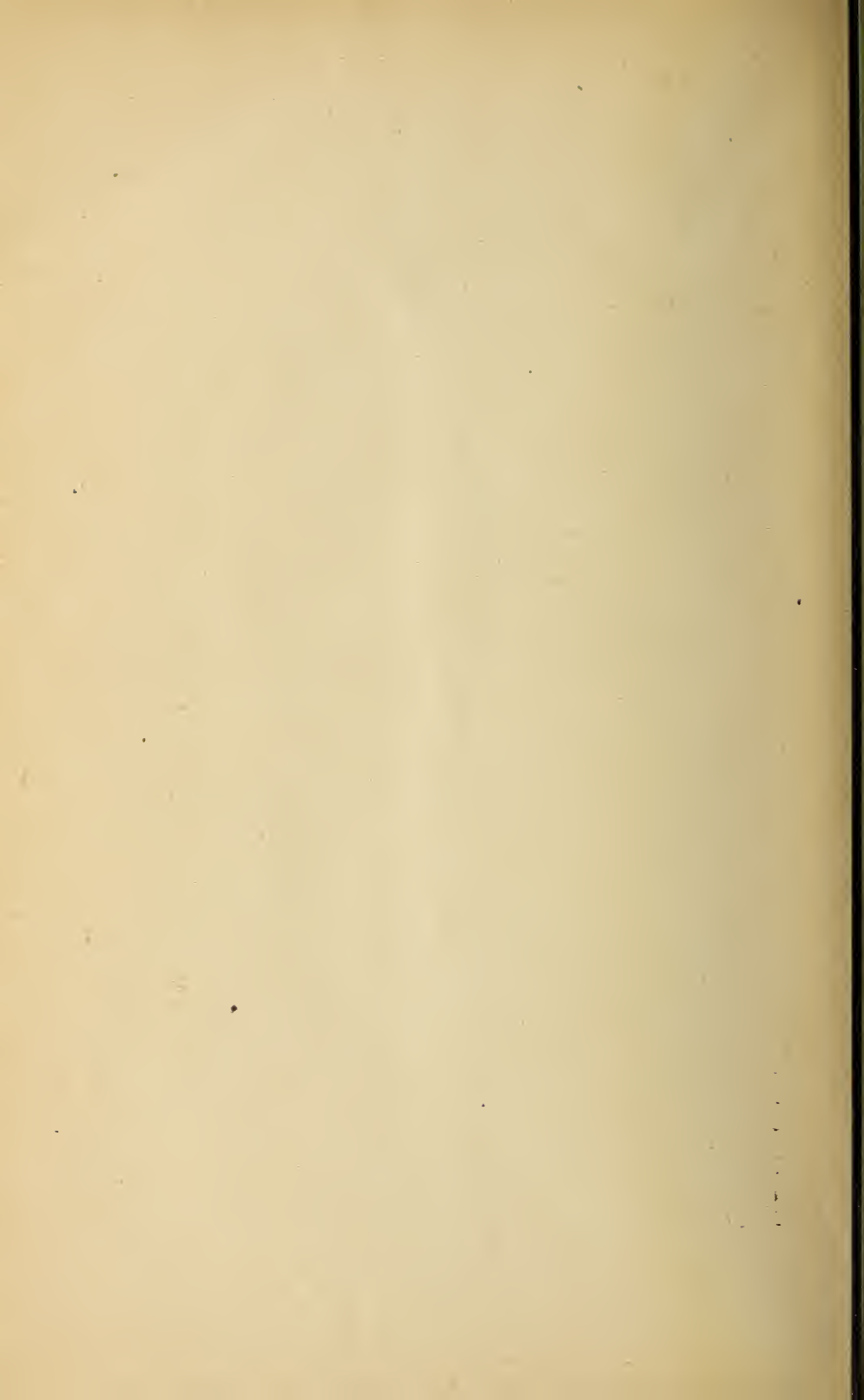
Secretary and Treasurer — REUBEN G. THWAITES, Madison.

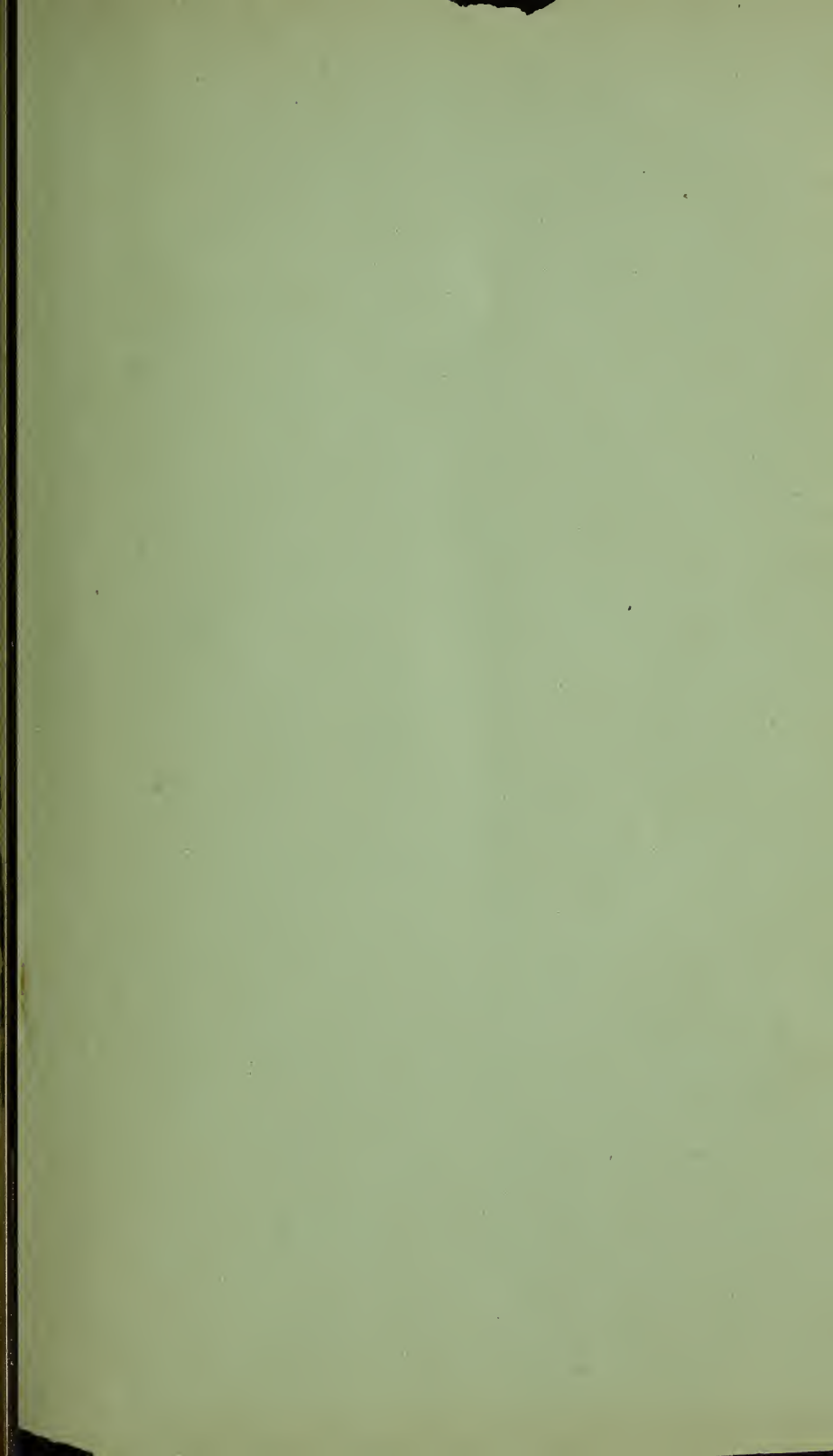
Representative to the Council, 1890-91 — Hon. WILLIAM H. METCALF, Milwaukee.

An adjournment was taken to Room 27, where members and their guests examined a large collection of fine photographs of Grecian antiquities, collected by Mrs. WAYNE RAMSAY upon her last European trip, and spent a half hour in conversation upon the work of the Institute.

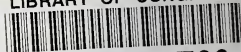








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